THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1109.] SATURSDAY, MAY 28, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the Eſtates of *William Giles*, deceaſed, and *James Abbott*, are directed to bring them in againſt the next Quarterly Huſtings Court.

By order of Court,
JAMES WHITELAW, Adm'r.
May 17, 1803. 4w.

FOR GREENOCK,

The British Ship
JEANIE,
JOHN COWAN, maſter; now lying at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in eight days;—has room for two hundred hhds. of Tobacco—for freight of which, or for paſſage, apply to Meſſrs. *Pickett, Pollard, and Johnſton*, or to

James & John Dunlop.
Peterſburg, May 16, 1803. 6w.

☞ I SHALL be obliged, very ſhortly, to leave this ſtate for a few months. Should any perſons having demands againſt me, wiſh to have them previouſly adjuſted, I ſhall be glad if they will bring them forward immediately for that purpoſe.

As the patronage I have received, from my friends and the public, ſince my commencement in buſineſs, has fully equalled my moſt flattering expectations, I beg leave, with due ſenſibility and reſpect, to offer in return my moſt grateful acknowledgments.

During my abſence, Mr. William H. Fitzwhyſonn will receive and pay money, and ſettle all outward tranſactions and accounts, in my behalf. The buſineſs of Book-Binding, in all its various branches, will be carried on by Mr. Samuel Combs, who will execute all orders with promptitude and fidelity.

There is now on hand, and will be conſtantly kept up, a complete aſſortment of STATIONARY, and of all kinds of blank and ruled BOOKS, uſed in mercantile, legal and private buſineſs.

John Pumfrey.
Richmond, May 18, 1803.

1300 Pieces of
NANKEENS
FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY.
Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

A petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, praying that an Act may paſs, For extending the navigation of the river Hardware, in the county of Albemarle, from its ſource to the forks of the ſaid river. p
May 7, 1803.

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Adams and Fiſher,
WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.
Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER
HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

Purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond diſtrict, will be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, for* READY MONEY, *at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, on Monday the 6th day of June next,*

A tract of Land in the county of Hanover, containing by eſtimation 428 acres, conveyed by Edmund Hawkins, and wife, to John Tayloe Griffin, and by him to Robert Morris. Alſo, a LOT on the Main-ſtreet in the city of Richmond, oppoſite Mrs. Couch's tenement, and near to the courthouſe, extending 198 feet front, and 168 feet back, and diſtinguiſhed by the commiſſioners appointed to ſell the public property, by numbers 2, 3 and 4. There is a large wooden building on the premiſes, divided into three tenements. Alſo, ſix full and complete SHARES in the James River Company, and one SHARE in the Diſmal Swamp Company, all ſtanding in the name of Robert Morris.

Robert Pollard,
Commiſſioner.
Richmond, *May* 12, 1803. tds.

Valuable Property,
FOR SALE.
THE ſurviving partners of George Nicolſon, dec. and the acting executors of his laſt will and teſtament, will offer for ſale, at Auction, on Tueſday the 31ſt day of this month, all that valuable Tenement lying on James River and adjoining this city, known by the name of the ROPE-WALK TENEMENT.

This valuable piece of ground contains 16 acres, on which are the following buildings: a Rope-Walk of 150 fathom in length, 120 fathom of which is covered in. A brick Lumber-Houſe, of four ſtories, and nearly 40 feet ſquare. A brick Houſe, uſed as a lodging houſe for workmen, of two ſtories, 50 by 20 feet. A large Hemp-Houſe, and two ſmall Dwelling Houſes. Beſides the improvements above mentioned, there is a valuable Wharf and two Coal Yards. The tenement will be laid off in lots to ſuit purchaſers, and a plan thereof will be left at the printing office of Thomas Nicolſon, ten days before the ſale, and will be ſhown to any perſon who wiſhes to ſee it.

All the implements for carrying on the rope making buſineſs, of which an inventory will be ſhewn on the day of ſale, will be ſold with that lot on which the rope walk ſtands.

A credit of one and two years will be allowed the purchaſers. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required as alſo a deed of truſt upon the property; the bonds to bear intereſt from their date, if not punctually paid.

The ſale will commence on the premiſes preciſely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

John Cringan, } Surviving
William Atchiſon, } Partners.
Thomas Nicolſon, } Acting
Andrew Nicolſon, } Executors.
May 10, 1803.

JOCKEY CLUB.
THE delinquents of the late Jockey Club are hereby informed, that the Liſts are left in my hands for collection. The gentleman who is entitled to them has requeſted me to give notice in this way one month, and afterwards to publiſh the names of thoſe who may be ſtill delinquent.

AUG: DAVIS.
May 14, 1803.

THE ſubſcribers will give Caſh or undrawn Tickets, for Ten Dollar Prizes in the Peterſburg Church Lottery.
TAYLOR & BROWN, v. m.
May 17.

THE SUBSCRIBER
IS now reſiding in Suffolk, and propoſes PRACTICING LAW in the Diſtrict Court holden at that place, and in the Courts of the adjacent counties.

He would alſo purchaſe upon moderate commiſſion, any quantity of LUMBER and NAVAL STORES. Theſe articles may be bought at Suffolk upon better terms than at any other place upon the continent.

GEO. GOOSLEY.
Suffolk, May 1, 1803. 3t.

REAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
THE ſubſcriber is authorized to ſell the following LANDS, viz. One tract coniaining 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfiſh River, in Amherſt county, about eight miles from the town of Warminſter, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of theſe lands are uncleared One half acre Lot in the town of Charlotteſville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in ſaid town, on which there is a convenient ſtore-houſe and ſmall garden.—Reaſonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a ſale. Mr. Hudſon Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherſt, will ſhew them to any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe them, and the ſubſcriber may be ſeen by any one wiſhing to purchaſe at his houſe near Charlotteſville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherſt or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.
May 14. 8w.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,
Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their
SPRING GOODS,
with a choice aſſortmet of
IRISH LINEN;
Alſo, a few bales of beſt
TWILLED SACKING,
Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
May 18, 1803.

WEST-POINT,
That well known Tract of Land, in King William county, containing by a late actual ſurvey 321½ acres, is ſtill for ſale; thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe may know the terms by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, } Alexandria,
CHARLES CARTER, } Shirley.
May 17, 1803.

To be Sold,
On Saturday the 18th of JUNE next, the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, about
1400 Acres of Land,
Belonging to the eſtate of Ann Roſe Robertſon, deceaſed.

THIS land lies on the waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Peterſburg and Richmond: The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent ſtand for a ſtore or tavern. One fourth of the purchaſe money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into ſmall parcels for the accommodation of purchaſers, if required.

John Clark, } Ex'ors. of A. R.
Henry E. Coleman, } Robertſon.
May 6, 1803. 3t.

NOTICE.
☞ ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *William Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; of *Green Spring, James City* county, ſtate of *Virginia*, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any claim on the eſtate, will be pleaſed to tranſmit the ſame to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

William Hodgson,
2m Acting Executor.
Alexandria, District of Columbia, *April* 14, 1803.

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to
100 Rations,
at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.
January 19, 1803. tf

In the caſe of Thomas Hooper, late a bankrupt.

THE commiſſioners named and authorized in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt the ſaid Thomas Hooper of the city of Richmond, intend to meet at the Riſing Sun Tavern in the ſaid city of Richmond on Thurſday the 30th day of June next, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate of the ſaid bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

RICH'D. DENNY, } Aſſignees.
CHARLES SPENCER, }
Richmond, May 19, 1803.

Just Received,
A conſignment of firſt Quality
IRISH LINEN.
S. P. Braddick.
May 2, 1803.

☞ THE ſubſcribers to to J. OGILVIE's Diſcourſes are reſpectfully informed, that the delivery of the ſecond and laſt part of the *Diſcourſe on Duelling*, will be poſtponed till Saturday the 4th of June: On Saturday the 28th of May, in the Capitol, at half after four o'clock, his junior pupils will be examined in Geography and Hiſtory, and will exhibit ſpecimens of elocution, for the purpoſe of enabling thoſe who may think proper to favor him with their company, to form ſome judgment of the courſe of inſtruction which he has adopted. No charge will be made for admiſſion.

THIS is to requeſt all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of *Thomas Hatton*, dec. late of Charles City county, to make immediate payment. Thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, will make them known to Mr. *Iſaac Hill*, of Charles City, or to myſelf, of James City, as I want to ſettle the eſtate immediately.

GEORGE HATTON, Adm'r.
May 17, 1803. 3tp.

NO. VIII.
CONCERNING MR. GALLATIN AND THE SALE OF BANK STOCK.

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THERE are many men, who make a noiſe and figure in the world, paſs for ſcholars and politicians, who are totally unqualified to think for themſelves. Their opinions upon all important queſtions will coincide with thoſe which are adopted by the majority of the party to which they belong. If they have ſufficient talents to defend the opinion which has been dictated by another, they are content. And although occaſionally the glimmerings of their own reaſon, or a ſudden torrent of truth will tempt them to doubt, they think that giving way to either will tarniſh their own ephemeron reputations. How few are there, who reading this, will not find themſelves almoſt ready to ſay, this is an undeniable truth; the writer ſurely means me; who has told him? who is he? The world is ſo full of tattling and miſchief, that a man has no way to eſcape, but by ſilence. Not ſo; let every man read and reflect, let him remember, that human life itſelf is a tiſſue of blunders, and miſtakes, that we are governed and influenced by paſſions; and that the paſſion of poſſeſſing and exerciſing power, is among the moſt dangerous. It is more apt to hurry its votaries, or rather its victims, into the arms of vice than any other. A miſerable object of want and woe, is ſometimes driven from theſe cauſes, to convert his neighbour's property to his own uſe; the community riſes in vengeance againſt him; the law lets looſe all its attendants, and the triumph of juſtice, order, and government is eſtabliſhed by the deſtruction of a pigmy.

On the other hand, a man, who, by circumſtances had been placed beyond the compulſiveneſs of ſuch a ſituation, ſeeks to be great; to have a name; to have power; to regulate, or to ſtop *the wheels of the government*; he contrives to convulſe a whole diſtrict; arms, deveſtation, fire and death enſue; and theſe are ſucceeded by the organization of an army, which is marched into the refractory diſtrict. The author of the miſchief withdraws from the ſcenes of danger and riſque. He has done enough. Madneſs, folly, and enthuſiaſm have commenced their reign; and the minor agents of the inſurrectionary drama, are left to face its ſtorms, to bear its dangers, and to ſuffer the conſequent puniſhments. After a while, the ſcene changes, calm is reſtored, the culprits are pardoned. The author of theſe miſchiefs and diſgraces then plays a higher and more extenſive game. The whole country is miſled. He is ſelected as a political Meſſiah. He is courted and countenanced by the deluded public, and is exalted to the head of affairs. Gracious heaven! Is this true, or is it a deluſion?

In ſearching for the truths which are connected with theſe ſtrange events, we loſe ourſelves in a wilderneſs of difficulties; the enquiry is neither ſatisfied nor cloſed. The mind muſt find its way through the labyrinths of uncertainty and perplexity: And we muſt be content to act upon ſuch facts as occur.

It is an honeſt, but an arduous taſk, to extricate a whole community, embracing an extent of 1500 miles, from the trammels of deluſion. There was much to be done before the main battery could be attacked. All the out-poſts, ſuch as the Aurora, and the National Intelligencer, were firſt to be either ſilenced or expoſed.* This has been done. The columns of the Aurora, at this time, as feeble, and inefficacious as the chirping of a ſparrow, and a man muſt be all credulity, who can rely upon the National Intelligencer. The chevaux de friſes and all other obſtructions are removed; the artillery of public accuſation can now be brought to bear upon the great Leviathans of political error and miſchief; and univerſal juſtice, deteſtation and vengeance can demand and enforce their political downfall and expulſion. The paraſites and flatterers, by whoſe aid and folly, their popularity has been raiſed and ſupported, will not ſtick to a wreck which may hurry them to deſtruction. They will unite with the diſconted, and endeavour to obtain a new patronage, by expoſing the foibles and faults of the preſent rulers. Then it will be that the trumpet of truth will be ſounded throughout the land; and every tongue will repeat in terms of deteſtation, madneſs, and revenge, not only all which they know, but all which the reaction of a falſe popularity will ſuggeſt.

With reſpect to Albert Gallatin, I have weighed & analized him, *and he is found wanting.* Methinks I ſee him at this moment trembling & ſtarting at every ſound, dreading that the next ſentence will ſay all that he fears. Have I not ſaid enough? Do not his public deeds ſpeak in thunder? Does not the innocent blood which was ſhed in the Pennſylvania riots ſpeak terrors to his ſoul? Do not the bloody tracks of the humble honeſt militia men, who returned from the military tour ſhoeleſs, ſhirtleſs, moneyleſs, and friendleſs, nay deſtitute of every thing except miſery, ſpeak to his heart? This is a loſt apoſtrophe. But if none of theſe things can affect his idolaters, what ſhall be ſaid for the 1,500,000 dollars which were loſt, forever loſt ingloriouſly, and ignominiouſly loſt, in that moſt diſgraceful and degrading project, in which his partizans did, indeed, in a conſiderable degree, "*ſtop the wheels of the government.*"

Fellow citizen, whoever thou art, I aſk you to read again, and as you read, remember, that the Albert Gallatin, concerning whom I have ſaid all this, is the ſecretary of the treaſury of the United States, the ſame who lately ſold the bank ſtock for 120,000 dollars leſs than his fellow citizens would have given, † the ſame who tells you that the whole mercantile and other capital and credit of this extenſive and flouriſhing country was not equal to ſo ſmall an object.

The ſame who was ſecretary of the ſelf organized meeting which oppoſed and reſolved to counteract the operations of their lawful government. ‡

The ſame, who oppoſed with vehemence and clamour a compenſation for Mr. Wolcott as ſecretary of the treaſury, which ſalary he now enjoys in his own perſon.

The ſame who brags about the overflowing treaſury, about the reſources of the country, but never gave a vote, or any other aid to produce one dollar into the treaſury. (The ſale of the bank ſtock, at leſs than its value, excepted.)

The ſame who, with unvarying ſteps, oppoſed every meaſure of the government, under the former adminiſtrations, which promiſed to contribute either to public credit, national honor or ſafety.

Who is this that has dared to profane the temple of democracy, to drag the high prieſt of the order from the conſecrated altar, and to expoſe him to the indignation and contempt of an injured and deluded people? Thouſands of tongues have echoed and will re-echo this queſtion. The partizans of the grand Lama of democratic deluſion are ready to break down the barriers of ſocial right and order; they are ready to cry vengeance and deſtruction to him who has dared to lay proſtate at his feet, and to hold over their fallen Meſſiah, in one hand, a garland of triumph, in the other, a rod of correction, which have been decreed to him by the united voices of truth, reaſon, virtue and juſtice; who has ſcourged with ſeverity, and who now ceaſes to exerciſe the irreſiſtable ſuperiority which he poſſeſſes, becauſe he knows that enough has been ſaid to convince and confirm the judgments of the candid; and becauſe he knows alſo that the lazy, the ignorant, the obſtinate, the factious, and the intriguing, have ſhut their eyes and years againſt the moſt demonſtrable truths; nor would they be convinced, though they were to be addreſſed, in the thunder of heaven, or from the tombs of thoſe departed he-

* *The reader will recollect that Smith told his Subſcribers the other day, that Gallatin has performed as much writing and calculation in nine or ten hours, as would coſt other people at many days: but when the job comes to be examined, 32 folio pages are reduced to 17 pages of common paper: And when the truth comes out, it appears that Gallatin was preparing more than a fortnight. The end of the ſtory is, the Meſſiah of Democracy employed 14 days to perform what the writer of this note and numberleſs of others could have executed in two days. After ſuch miſrepreſentations as theſe, who can pretend to rely upon Smith or his paper. "A lyar is not to be believed though he ſpeaks the truth."*

† *It now appears that the actual loſs upon a moderate calculation was 152,000 dollars.*

‡ *This appears by a copy of the reſolution which has been frequently publiſhed, and which we ſhould now republiſh if we had a copy.*

foes and patriots, to whom America is indebted for her rank as a nation.

Oh, destructive, deluding, incorrigible blindness, and madness! But here I will stop, at least, for the present, lest I become frantic and delirious at the prospect. And why not stop? Have I not taken the bull by the horns? Have I not cast him upon his back? Have I not exposed him at the altar of truth, and arraigned him at the bar of public justice? Have I not bound him with cords, which are too strong for *his* strength, so that every Lilliputian who passes by may give him a blow?

The day approaches when it will be told in all the terms of irritation, that it was Gallatin whose conduct greatly contributed to the Pennsylvania insurrection, which deluded, and led the ignorant and misjudging people to these riotous and destructive deeds, which terminated in ruin, devastation, fire, and death; and robbed our treasury of about fifteen hundred thousand dollars.

It was Gallatin who raised an outcry against the salary of his predecessor; and yet has accepted and enjoys it himself, in all the pride and insolence of success.

It was Gallatin who countenanced that junto which made garbled extracts from the treasury books, for the purpose of destroying the confidence of the public in his virtuous predecessors. ‖

It was Gallatin, who deluded the public into the belief, or countenanced the opinion that the honest and meritorious Pickering, had defrauded them of more than half a million of dollars, at the very time when he knew that the whole was a deliberate and detestable falsehood.

It was Gallatin who has offered an insult and an open calumny upon the whole mercantile character, capital, and credit of the merchants of this country, because it was the only alternative, by which he could offer an excuse, for one of the most indefensible public transactions, which ever did exist in the fiscal or financial operations of any government, which either had resources or credit. I mean the secret sale or rather the sacrifice of the bank stock, when there were, as he said, millions of idle dollars in the treasury.

Public credit! Albert Gallatin, the father, the protector, the guardian of public credit! So say the disciples of this Messiah. Oh tell it not in Gath! Surely this cannot be the same Gallatin who fomented the Pennsylvania insurrection; who accepts, as a salary what he said was too much for his predecessor; who calumniated the honest and upright, to make room for himself; whose motto and universal practice continued so long to be, to stop *the wheels of the government*, when the most illustrious of men, the father of his country, the great, the glorious, the immortal Washington, presided, directed and advised.

Yes, it is the same Gallatin, it is he who now prates about public credit; who has done his utmost to destroy every good and glorious principle of that government; who has left stains upon it, which ages will never obliterate; whose deeds will continue to tarnish the American character, until time, thought, memory, shall all sink, and be lost in eternal oblivious chaos, and even the great globe itself shall crumble into atoms, *and leave not a wreck behind.*

FEDERALIST.

(Concluded.)

‖ *This junto, it is now said, consisted of Albert Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, William Duane, the Editor of the Aurora, John Beckley, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Israel Israel, the Sheriff of Philadelphia, Campbell, then a clerk in Mr. Wolcott's office, and now an officer in the Army of the United States, the same army from which Capt. Numiger and many more equally meritorious were dismissed.* "We are all republicans—we are all federalists." *If the perpetration of deeds so detestable entitle the culprits to the honorable designation of republicans, I believe that a little more time will shew that federalism and republicanism are too widely seperated for Union.*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

EURISKOTES,
TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[*No. V.*]

THE Hon. Robert R. Livingston says, that "agriculture is the basis of arts, by "furnishing the materials on which they "work."—[See address to the Agricultural Society of New-York, part 2d of their printed transactions, vol. 1.] But perhaps it would be more accurate to say, that art is the author of agriculture, by furnishing such implements as enabled men to contend with, and conquer, the vegetable world, which in a state of nature was their superior in strength, and safely defied their feeble attacks. Implements, the products of mechanic arts, and these of the most rigid materials, were indispensably necessary to the first attempts in preparing for agriculture. By the manufacture of iron, were men first enabled to subdue and clear away forests; and by these also, to cultivate on the ground thus cleared, such vegetables as were better calculated for animal support. This was also the first step towards civilization, which progressed with the progressive improvements in mechanic arts and agriculture. Thus it appears that AGRICULTURE and CIVILIZATION are the natural offspring, the FIRST-BORN of MECAANIC ART, from whom have diverged, as the successive generations of a family, EVERY article of value, utility, elegance and convenience in the possession of man throughout the globe. In the production of these things, politics have had no hand—no honor—no glory; no agency. Mechanics, agriculture, chymistry, philosophical and mathematical science, are not taught or instilled by law. These have originated, if I may be allowed the expression, and progressed to their present state of important usefulness, without the assistance of law, and in many instances have made large progress in direct opposition to legal restraint: yet without these, laws would be unnecessary, as there would be nothing to protect. POLITICIANS!—PATRIOTS!—YE LEADERS OF PARTIES DEVOTED TO THE SERVICE OF YOUR COUNTRY, AND THE BENEFIT OF MAN!—YE FEDERALISTS!—YE REPUBLICANS!—YE ARISTOCRATS!—YE DEMOCRATS!—YE UNIVERSAL THRONG OF POLITICAL VIRTUES, BENEVOLENCIES, AND PROMOTERS OF THE HAPPINESS AND GOOD OF MAN—ARE THESE THINGS SO!!!—Excuse this warmth and seeming acrimony. On a subject of so much importance to the whole race of man, who, that has a soul within him, can be calmly indifferent? Doubtless the departments of government do contain virtues and genius; but if we judge from facts, which are usually a good foundation for forming a judgment, these are either few, or very indolent.

Low and grovelling ideas, and the mean pursuit of popularity, instead of the acquisition of talents and virtues, or the fear of losing popular opinion by what ignorance might term an unnecessary expence, have hitherto opposed or preoccupied that attention to utility, which every good citizen has often contemplated as the most desirable and important object of attention to the community. If our rulers could dare to elevate their minds above vulgar opinion, we should do whatever we pleased, and render the United States a "singular spectacle" of public and private prosperity and wealth. It will doubtless be asked, "where shall "we find the necessary funds for giving "reality to new objects of utility?"—This is so insurmountable a difficulty, that it is relinquished by the author to adepts in finance, who he supposes are well acquainted with the abundance of superfluous wealth which is daily and hourly circulated by the various species of gaming, a small quantity of which superplus would be sufficient to realize objects of incalculable advantage. But is it really difficult to acquire a fund for for this purpose, when a theatre, or a pharo-bank, are so easily obtained? Or is there a man in easy circumstances who has the front to say, "I would not "contribute one dollar a year to pro-"mote my own and the public advan-"tage.' If there lives a man so mean, he cannot surely have the effrontery to acknowledge it.

Prejudices which oppose every deviation from established customs, and the spirit of party which contradicts every thing, and frightens at every thing as a party trick, have as yet circumscribed all utility, and limited it to an undue attention to civil liberty; which is at most but one item, though an important one, of the multiform conveniencies and enjoyments derived to civilized life. But liberty, without a limiting definition, is incompatible with the civilized state, which exists but by labor and subordination. It is not however an attention to civil liberty which injures a community, but an attention to that only. By this means every other pursuit is disregarded and degraded. To acquire conspicuity and important consideration in the commonwealth, no acquired talents are necessary, but only an acquaintance with the usual topics of newspaper discussion. Other talents are injurious. They retard advancement, as added weight retards the speed of those who run.—Where liberty is the sole object of pursuit, pride and ambition, with the assistance of profligacy to attach many to their interest by a participation of their vices, and memory to recite to popular assemblies the paragraphs of newspapers, climb by an easy ascent to emolument and public attention; whilst that mind which has relinquished every enjoyment of youth and early manhood for the fatigue of acquiring useful knowledge;—which by half a life of painful, laborious industry, has possessed itself of those things on which the wisdom of sages has set the seal of excellence, is not permitted to use such acquirements even for the benefit of the community, or of mankind generally, without incurring pecuniary fine and popular derision! Thus the execrable Robespierre obtains with applause the reins of government; and the immortal Lavoisier, the son of science and philosophy, is extirpated as a nuisance!!!

Hitherto the opportunities which have occurred for the exertions of energies, or the promulgation of acquirements, have principally been owing to fortuitous events; to some favorable impression accidentally made on the callous fancy of wealth, or some gratification offered to pride or sensuality. But it is high time that the reign of FOLLY and ACCIDENT should cease, and give place to that of REASON and DESIGN. It is high time that those who hold the energies of the commonwealth, and into whose hands are committed the happiness and prosperity of the community, should at length shew as much ardor and talents in the active production of the common benefit, as they have shewn in manifesting to the people their zeal and anxiety to be entrusted with the power of benefiting them. It is high time that the representatives of the people should be able to shew, when the term of their public functions cease, some other trace of their public capacity than the election returns; and that it should no longer be said of them, that the amount of all their ardor in soliciting the voice and confidence of the people, was no more than this: "Gentlemen, please to give me a little power and conspicuity, and support me the while with your money." It is high time to be ascertained of this truth, that those who are capable of benefiting mankind, must be acquainted with something else than the newspaper and party politics of the day; and that the promoters of literary, mechanical and agricultural arts, ought to be encouraged by government, as much at least, for what they do, or even might do with proper assistance, as the great mass of politicians are, for what they do not,—in fact, cannot do. God grant that some men may undertake the direction of our public measures, who have zeal and benevolence sufficient to engage them to embrace such objects; who have the firmness of soul to pursue them; and mind so clear as to reduce them to order on a liberal scale.

Here let the subject rest for the present. Perhaps, when the arrangement of some business of private concern may afford more leisure for reflection, the writer of these hints or opinions may take up some of them, in a manner more likely to engage the attention of men of talents: In the mean time it may not be amiss to observe, that the writer of this is neither a projector, nor a disappointed ambitious man, "who slings his pen in dudgeon." It is true, however, that he has offered his services to the public, but not in a political capacity; and it is also true that they have been accepted with approbation; they have been encouraged, and sought after with an ardor, calculated to demand the just tribute of a grateful acknowledgment;—nor has he been permitted to devote a sufficient attention to domestic concerns. The candid reader will excuse this declaration of an unknown writer, as it is manifest that it can only be dictated by a desire to free his opinions from the imputation of having been promulgated by unjustifiable and selfish motives, from which he thinks himself as free, on this occasion, as the most liberal of his readers will be willing to admit.

EURISKOTES.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

Lang, Comber, & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Against
Thomas Fisher, and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fisher and Davis; Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. and William A. Hipkins, trading under the firm of Robert S. Hipkins, & Co. *Def'ts.*
} In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and a copy also posted at the front door of the courthouse; and it is further ordered, that the said defendants, Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. Hipkins & Co. do not pay, convey away, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
Stp. B. McGARTY, C. R. C.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—
SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—
—ENTERED—

Schr	Jenny, Jamieson,	New-York.
	Anna, Berry,	Norfolk.
	Harriott, Meckins,	New-York.
	Pearl, Thompson,	Do.
	Plats, Harrison,	Baltimore.
Sloop	Nancy, Shateline	City Point.
	Comet, Johnson,	Do.

—CLEARED—

Sch.	Belvidere, Potter,	New-York.
	Nancy, Jones,	Williamsburg.
Sloop	Bee, Barrus,	Wilmington.
	Pilgrim, Bunker,	New-York.
	Astria, Pryer,	Do.

When Mr. Jefferson was elected president, Major Thomas Lewis, the newly elected member of Congress, was agent with the Cherokee Indians for the United States. The president wanted to provide for a friend, and deprived Major Lewis of his office. Since that the freeholders of the district in which Major Lewis resides, have elected him a member of Congress. Thus we find that to be deprived of an office by the present administration is not considered by the people to be a disadvantage. In this case, it has been the means of elevation. When Mr. Jefferson meets Major Lewis in his present character, will he say,—We are all republicans—all federalists.

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What sort of looks will Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin put on when they hold caucuses concerning the late elections in Virginia? Four federalists!!—Federalism gaining so rapidly in Virginia! Astonishing—impossible! What is to be done? says the sage of Monticello, *De* general ticket will do *for dem*, replies Gallatin. Be it so, says Mr. Madison. Let them try it if they dare, reply the Federalists.

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It is wonderful that people should constantly pretend to be dabbling and scribbling upon a subject, with which they are entirely unacquainted. Crossfield, editor of the Balance, appears frequently to come under this description. For one instance, and many others could be given, he has in a late number, a piece entitled, "*Isabella, Queen of Spain.*"—When speaking of Columbus, the writer says—"Henry VII. king of England, to whose court he sent his brother in quest of patronage, was rich and possessed talents: but the sordid parsimony of his heart tied up his hands from any enterprizes, which would be attended with pecuniary expence."

The very reverse of all this is the fact. Doctor Robertson will tell this writer, that Bartholomew Columbus was received with favors by Henry of England, that Henry entered with great heartiness, and that he sent Bartholomew over to Spain to bring Columbus to England. Before he got back to Spain, Columbus had returned from his first voyage, and set out upon a second. Such is the correctness of this gentleman's knowledge with regard to Henry the VII.

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Some time ago there appeared in this Gazette an essay, which affirmed, that the Macleods, a clan of Scots-Highlanders, were in a state of peculiar and abject slavery. An able and unanswerable answer was soon after sent us, and published. We have only now to add, that, in 1748, that is to say, *fifty five years ago*, the British parliament purchased all the feudal jurisdictions from the owners, and entirely broke up the despotism of clanship. The Macleods are men scattered all over Scotland, and every body knows that they are, in every sense of the word, as absolute, free from slavery, as any other class of British subjects.

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The following passage is copied from Smith's National Intelligencer:—

"There is now due the Regency of Algiers no more than one year's annuity, equal to 12,000 sequins, or 21,600 dollars, in addition to the expence of ransoming captain Morris and his crew, said to amount to 6,500 dollars, and about the sum of 2 or 3000 dollars for contingencies. Of all these sums the first alone is known to be due the Regency, and it is not believed that the United States are in arrear even to individuals for the rest.

"The treaty with Algiers stipulates, that the annuity shall be paid in maritime stores. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining and transporting the articles punctually and to the public advantage, an attempt has been made to vary the payment into cash. This succeeded for the annuity last paid; and it was presumed that it would have been equally acceptable for the one which is in arrear: accordingly 30,000 dollars were received by Mr. O'Brien out of one of the public ships in November last, to pay the annuity if accepted in money, and to answer other pecuniary calls which might arise. It is to be observed that the annuity became due only the month before."

According to the table of coins printed at the end of the American edition of Guthrie's Geography, twelve thousand sequins come to twenty-three thousand eight hundred dollars. But this is the smallest of the mistakes which occur in the above extract. Instead of twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars, the tribute has actually amounted to seventy two, and at length to eighty thousand dollars. Mr. Smith must have been perfectly acquainted with this; and hence this statement must have been made only with a deliberate purpose of deception. The real state of the case was briefly this.

Twelve thousand sequins were stipulated as a tribute by the Dey of Algiers. But this sum was to be paid in military and naval stores, which the Dey much more wanted than he did hard money.—Our agent, Donaldson, agreed with him upon a specific list of stores, at certain prices, and in this list, the articles were upon a medium, set down at only one third part of their real value. Gunpowder, for instance, was to be rated half a dollar per pound, when behold! it could not be had in Philadelphia for less than a dollar and an half. All the rest of the prices ran in the same stile. Mr. Smith may see an account of it in a printed report given in by Mr. Wolcott. So the consequence was that, when congress came to appropriate for the first two years of the Algerine tribute, instead of forty-eight thousand dollars, they found it necessary to vote for *an hundred and forty-four thousand*, because it proved impossible to purchase the specified stores for a smaller sum. Callender was the first who let this cat out of the bag; for although it was extant, on Mr. Wolcott's printed report, and the statute of appropriation stood among the acts of congress, yet the facts were universally unknown. No body reads congress reports, and the statute was so artfully worded, that you could never discover from it tha the Algerine tribute was connected with these 144,000 dollars.

In spring 1800, Mr. Wolcott, in an estimate of expences laid before congress, stated eighty thousand dollars for the payment of these twenty-four thousand.

The Dey might for one year be oversighted, and accept a sum of money instead of three times it value in naval and military stores. He would readily perceive the difference. And while it is certain that the tribute has annually cost from seventy-two to eighty thousand dollars, it is an imposition upon the public—it is cutting truth through the middle, to tell us, that the tribute was only twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars.

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Powhatan, May 16th, 1803.

MR. DAVIS,

I HAVE lately seen a publication in one of your papers, relating to the report of Albert Gallatin, which was rendered on the last day of the last session of congress. It appears from it, that a majority of congress have indirectly ascribed to Gallatin, talents equal to nine or ten other persons, in as much as he performed as much in nine hours as could be executed by another in 8 or 9 days—At the same time it was pretended by him and his advocates, that the time which was afforded him for executing this task was too short to allow accuracy or to give ample satisfaction.—Since that excuse, almost three months have elapsed, and there is not a word of further explanation. I begin, Sir, to suspect, that Gallatin and his friends combined to let the report come out in the way in which it appeared, for the purpose of deception, with the design to assist their party in the approaching election. If he was a man of such extraordinary talents, and such virtue and patriotism, why has he not published an annexed or supplementary report, which would oppose and resist the federal batteries which have been erected against himself and his deeds? People in this neighborhood, I mean democrats, begin to make wry faces—some to express doubts—some discontent—and others, condemn him. This is sent to you for the purpose of information, and I should be glad to see something in your paper in reply.

X. Y.

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DEMOCRACY vs DEMOCRACY.

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Discordant Concord.—Report says that dissention has worked its way into the Treasury. Secretary Gallatin, it is whispered, has given great umbrage to the Comptroller by interfering in the appointment of his clerks, to which the latter does not like to succumb. As to the cause of Gallatin's rudeness—thereby hangs a tale. It is said, when the office of Comptroller was offered to the present occu-

pant, it was intended as a mere compliment to him, and it was not expected he would accept. The acceptance then was a kind of *take in*, for which Mr. Gallatin perhaps would have no objection to return him a *put out*. It seems the Genevese had designed the office for his wife's relative, that swollen frothy ape they call Joe Hopper Nicholson, one of the sort of fellows described by Hamlet,—"That have so strutted and bellowed, I have thought some of Nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well; they imitated humanity so abominably."

(Frederick-Town Herald.)

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From the Frederick-Town Herald.

Governor M'Kean.—The Pensylvanians seem to feel as little respect for office as our citizens. Governor M'Kean and Governor Mercer have both by this time discovered the impossibility of ruling a mob without indulging them in every whim, however mischievous or extravagant. These two gentlemen have, in no small degree, contributed to put in motion the waves of democracy; and now that they have each gained a snug harbour, they vainly attempt to command a calm. The event is such as was expected; they have both been pretty decently *splashed*. While Mercer has been thwarted in his measures, "check'd like a bond-man," and villified in his character by men, who were once the meanest of his followers, M'Kean (though possessed of too much power to fear opposition) has not been less an object of resentment to his former admirers. We observe by the late papers that the democratic editors are eagerly running down his character; Duane first opened with his usual Irish howl, and even the modest Mr. Smith has yelped in with the pack; thus his Excellency seems to be in danger of being torn in pieces, like Actæon, by his own hounds.

That the vagabonds of Europe, should complain because Governor M'Kean has refused to naturalize them by ship-loads, as soon as they arrive on our coasts, was to be expected. But no one could ever have supposed that the other bill which he negatived, (the arbitration act) would have found a man, out of the legislature of Pen-ylvania, silly enough to defend it. This however, has really happened, and its champion is no less a personage than the President's own man, Samuel H. Smith. As we published a few weeks ago a sketch of this extraordinary bill, we shall not trouble ourselves now with exposing its absurdity, but merely, for the amusement of our readers, take notice of some of the ingenious reasons which Mr. Smith gives for its adoption.

He sets out, as reformers usually do, with abusing the present system of jurisprudence, tells us that "the ordinary administration of justice is tedious and expensive," that "it does not with *attainable promptness* enable the honest creditor to recover his just demands, or adequately indemnify when they are recovered and that "of this many of our most sagacious citizens are so sensible, that they *habitually* relinquish their debts rather than incur the numerous difficulties attending their legal recovery."

The opposition of Lawyers it seems, are not to be attended to, their opposition to the proposed plan "indicative of the good effects that will probably flow from it," they are "interested men," Why the lawyers should be interested against this change, we are quite at a loss to conjecture. If, as Mr. Smith says, the evils of the present system are so great, as to induce many of our sagacious citizens to form the habit of relinquishing their debts, surely the lawyers should be the first to desire a reform, no alteration could injure them, they would, we suppose, agree to any plan which might render so odious an habit less fashionable. Indeed if they are interested at all it must be in favour of the bill, it only for this reason; all the principles of law which are now known and fixed, would by the variety of decisions of different arbitrators (who are to act both as court and jury) be completely unsettled, what would be the law in one township would not be law in another; thus the "glorious uncertainty of the law" would, very happily for the lawyers, be effectually promoted.

This surely is a bold picture for the delicate pencil of Mr. Smith. If it is a correct one, if our jury trials are really so tedious and expensive that our poor creditors cannot with *attainable promptness* recover their just demands, are not even indemnified when they are recovered, the Legislature of Pennsylvania are quite excusable in dismissing their "legal prejudices." Nor, if this be the case, can we sufficiently admire the wonderful sagacity of many of our citizens in habitually relinquishing their debts. How infinitely indebted are these citizens to Mr. Smith for discovering to the public a degree of sagacity, that they would otherwise never have been suspected of. We had indeed heard of some of our citizens who habitually relinquished their debts and otherwise neglected their affairs, but our Chancellor foolishly took it into his head to consider them as lunatics, and to appoint trustees for them who should prevent this relinquishment of their debts and some of them he has even sent to the mad house. Now we can hardly suppose that these are our most sagacious citizens: and if there are any others who have formed this sagacious habit, we can only declare that we have never heard of them. We would not, for the world, say that Mr. Smith has told what is vulgarly called a falsehood; we would not use such indecorous language towards so modest and polite an Editor—We can only say (in his own style) that "we regret that we are compelled to believe" that Mr. Smith, never in his whole life, heard of a man, who in his sober senses, relinquished, even once, a just debt for any of the reasons he has mentioned

We are next told by way of further recommendation that this experiment has been tried in France, "where (says Mr. Smith) at an early period of the revolution, the happiest effects flowed from it." Whatever Mr. Smith and his master may think of this species of recommendation, we do not believe that it will have much weight with the people of America. They will not so readily consent to give up the laws and customs of their ancestors for any of the new-fangled doctrines of French revolutionists. Whenever they become so enamoured of innovation as to renounce their boasted system of jurisprudence, we may expect to see them argued in the same manner out of every valuable privilege they possess.

What experiment we shall be next called upon to try, it is difficult to determine. Perhaps the next National Intelligencer may advise us to "substitute in the room of jury trials" the arbitration of the Guillotine. By this means (Mr. Smith will tell us) cases will be decided with *attainable promptness*, and (as he seems to think "they manage these things better in France") he will add, with his usual sang froid, that "during the French revolution, the happiest effects flowed from it."

The object of these innovators, who, "not enchained by legal prejudices," have attempted to overturn the laws of their Country, brings to our recollection the following apt lines from one of Bruce's songs.

"The magistrate, Jury and Court,
They stand in the way of our thriving,
They give people little support,
Who have nothing to gain or lose by them,
And so to the Devil let's kick 'em."

[M'Kean has found out by this time that the insurrectionary and demoralizing leaders, who have so long agitated and convulsed the State, must be checked, he has put his hand to the plow—and every body who knows him, knows also that he will not look back, until he has ground them into dust and ashes.]

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Four federal Members are certainly elected for the next Congress in Virginia, and there are expectations of five. Joseph Lewis, Major Thomas Lewis, Mr. Griffin and Mr. Stephenson, are those whose election are certain; reports concerning the election of Mr. Wilson in oppositition to Mr. Jackson, are various and contradictory. Considering that Virginia sent but ONE federal member to the last Congress and that great pains were taken in the arrangement of the districts, the late election affords much cause of congratulation and encouragement to the friends of their country, the admirers of Washington, and the supporters of the constitution.

Such is the mortification of the Virginia Democrats, that they begin to talk of a general ticket. If they are serious in this scheme, they had better make the experiment pretty soon, or they may otherwise have cause to lament their weakness. Tom Paine said he would punish with the hydrophobia those who dared to prefer the services, talents and character of Washington, to the revolutionizing dram drinker. Perhaps these are the first symptoms of that disorder. If so, he and his friend Jefferson may dread the crisis.

(Phil. Gaz.)

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A correspondent writes from Elizabeth-Town:

"This town has witnessed on the 9th inst. an experiment pregnant with the most pleasing and momentous consequences. The boat lately constructed here, which the inventor has very properly called the *insubvertible and inversable boat*, had her first trial, in presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen of the greatest respectability, of the town and vicinity. It succeeded completely, and to the extreme satisfaction of all the spectators, who exclaimed with one voice, that no safer experiment could be made, to prove beyond all doubt, that it is absolutely impossible for such a boat ever to overset. Five or six times was she brought down, the flag at the top of the mast quite below the surface of the water, and the keel entirely out, (so much so as to be seen by every body,) and at many times did she rise immediately, on letting loose the ropes that held her.—Moreover, being completely filled with water, she supported a number of men standing upon her deck; all which was accomplished with only a part of the means intended for her use. She will, I am told, make her appearance in her complete apparatus, this day in N. York; and I cannot but say that this invention bids fair to form a new æra in the history of navigation." *Aurora.*

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In such contempt is *Tom Paine* held notwithstanding the invitation and reception of Mr. Jefferson, that it is doubtful whether his *seventh* letter will obtain a place in the *Citizen* or even in the *Albany Register* edited by "John Barber, Printer to the State." In this case, Tom's laboured defence of his great patron, as to the measures pursued with respect to Louisiana, will not have the extensive circulation, nor do the good which his employers intended.

[N. Y. Gaz.

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No historian has recorded, so far as is known, the fate of the *Mammouth* cheese; whether it has been severed, and eaten up; whether it became maggotty, and was thrown to the hogs; or whether it is still in a state of preservation, laid up as it were in a "dry dock." So memorable an occurrence in the administration of Mr. Jefferson ought to be carefully marked.

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ERRATA.

In the piece signed "Euriskotes," No. IV.—page 2d, col 4th, 53d line from the top, for "vicious principles," read "vicarious principles."

In the next col. 11th line from the signature, instead of "for the slaves," read "for there the slaves."

NEW-YORK, May 19.

Paris Papers to the 4th of April, inclusive, are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the ship Warren from Havre-de-Grace. They furnish no news. The Warren sailed from Havre on the 6th April, in company with a fleet of transports, full of troops, bound to St. Domingo, without convoy.

We have received, by the arrivals at this port yesterday, a Trinidad paper of the 2d April, and the Barbadoes Mercury of the 30th.

From the former of these we learn that on the 31st March a Proclamation was addressed to the inhabitants of Trinidad, announcing the appointment of Colonel William Fullerton, General Thomas Pickton, and Commodore Samuel Hood, Commissioners for executing the office of Governor and Commander in chief; and assuring the inhabitants of the continuance of the same laws, usages and customs, as have been heretofore exercised and enjoyed in the colony until his Britannic Majesty's farther pleasure therein shall be made known.

The Barbadoes Mercury has the following article:—

"There have been two or three arrivals in the present week from Martinique. By these we learn that accounts have been received there, direct from France, of the ruptures with England, and that it has created much consternation, even the principal officers in the colony expressing their fears of the consequences of hostilities, declaring that "they think it hard they should be sent a thousand leagues across the ocean, only to be made prisoners of war."—They have sent the Jemmappe to France, after taking her lower guns out and half of her crew, supposed for the purpose of expediting her passage, and that she will bring out a greater number of troops to reinforce the garrison.

May 20.

From Greenock and Glasgow papers to the 9th ult. received at New-York by the Ship Draper.

GLASGOW, April 7—We have not yet received any thing decisive as to the pending negociations between this country and France. The ultimation of Great Britain, it is said, was sent off on Friday.—Mr Addington's friends now talk of the necessity of introducing Mr. Pitt again into the Cabinet; Lord Greenville has gone on a visit to him at Walmer Castle. Two small squadrons sailed from the downs on Sunday, to cruise off Goree; and that off Helvoetsluys has been re-inforced by a ship of the line and a frigate, to watch the Louisiana expedition. A frigate is fitting out at Portsmouth to carry Lord Nelson to the Mediterranean; and a strong naval force will be assembled in Cawsand Bay before the end of the week. Three per cent. Consuls are 62.

The Mercury, a British vessel lying at Rochefort, laden with 500 pipes of brandy, was prevented from sailing a few days ago, by a French man of war placing herself across the mouth of the harbour.—In the policy of insurance, at *Lloyd's* for the Mercury, a paragraph is introduced, mentioning these particulars.

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April 4.

Fresh orders have been issued to the French troops to enter Holland immediately. Six squadrons of hussars, and two demi-brigades of infantry, entered Breda on the 29th ult. Other troops are to follow them.

On Friday and Saturday last three battallions of 1200 men each arrived at Boulogne, for the purpose of being employed upon the works in the harbour.—Troops have also arrived at Calais, and rumours of war are circulated in France with more confidence. The English at Paris begin to take the alarm and are hastening home.

This morninng we received a *Moniteur* of Friday last. It contains but six words of any importance, and from the manner in which they are inserted, they may be of considerable importance. After communicating from the London Papers, the Articles of capitulation signed at the Cape of Good Hope, the Official paper concludes with the following words printed as we now print them;

Une capitulation en tems de Paix ! ! !

A Capitulation in time of Peace ! ! !

Rear-Admiral Thornborough sailed yesterday with the squadron under his command from the Downs. Orders were previously received at Dover and Deal, for pilots for the squadron. Their destination is said to be to cruise off Goree.—Our little squadron which is cruising off Helvoetsluys to watch the Louisiana expedition, has been reinforced by a ship of the line and a frigate.

In Cawsand Bay a very strong force will be assembled before the end of the week. A frigate is fitting out at Portsmouth, with all possible expedition. It is to carry Lord Nelson, to take the command in the Mediterranean

Such are the preparations which each country is making—they are certainly more serious than any we have hitherto had to announce.

On Saturday, M. Paris arrived with advices from Vienna, M. Le Compte embaked at Dover yesterday with dispatches from General Andreossi. In the evening, Messrs. Ogilvy and Warrenden arrived at Dover; and so eager were they to embark with dispatches for France, that they sailed in an open boat.

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April 5

A letter from Rotterdam, dated March 24, says:—"Notwithstanding the hostile demonstrations and preparations making in all the ports of England, the expedition at the mouth of the Meuse for Louisiana does not stand still. The embarkation of French troops for that colony proceeds, and early in April they may all be on board their transports; every thing indicates, that the expedition will sail immediately afterwards."

The following passage is from a letter of the 23d from Dort:—Yesterday forty vessels passed this town, having on board French troops from Bois-le-Duc for Helvoetsluys. Their number is between 1500 and 2000 men.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 3d instant.

Upon the subject of peace or war, they do not afford us the slightest information; but another charge has been brought against us of breach of faith, in not having surrendered the Isle of Goree; and the *Moniteur* has published a long correspondence between Col. Frazer, the English Governor, and the French Commandant of Senegal, who was ordered to take possession of Goree.

This day was SETTLING DAY at the Stock Exchange. It was apprehended, and the apprehensions were realised, that it would be a dreadful day. Two failures were declared yesterday morning. At the close of the market a third failure was announced, and one which every body in the city must regret, because they have found him to be, among the just, the most self-denying, yet the most generous, and altogether the most deserving man alive. We have no doubt that this gentleman will in time pay all his differences with the greatest honour.

This morning many more failures were declared. Four to a very considerable amount, and about twenty others for sums of less magnitude. The Stocks began at for 7-8 61 1-2; they recovered a tettle, rose to 62 3-4, and fell back to 62 at 1 o'clock.

CALAIS, APRIL 3.—Affairs have suddenly taken an appearance of war in this place and along the coast. Three thousand troops came in here last night and this morning early; 2000 more marched into Boulogne; and at Ostend, Dunkirk, and in every place, troops are hourly flowing in.

HAGUE, APRIL 1—A part of the 7000 French troops coming into the pay and service of this Republic, have already arrived at Breda.

LEYDEN, MARCH 31—In these moments so critical to the peace and felicity of a great part of Europe, and in particular to the welfare of Batavia, we are tortured, beyond example, by continual alterations of hopes and fears. These are, at length, succeeded by anxieties still more lively. The hopes have vanished which were derived from the countermanding of the orders of the French troops, on their march into the territory of this Republic. These troops have again received orders to advance. A part of them have already entered Breda. These consist of six squadrons of the late Esterhazy hussars, with demi-brigades of infantry. By the same advices, we learn, that the total number of the troops which France now sends into Holland, is seven thousand men. On the other hand, the armament prepared by France at Helvoetsluys for Louisiana, is now watched by a small English squadron of two ships of the line and three frigates, which rides near the mouth of that port.

(Leyden Gazette.)

LONDON, APRIL 1—We are concerned to state the loss of his Majesty's ship Determinee, of 28 guns, commanded by Captain Becher. With some other frigates she was conveying the 81st regiment to the Island of Jersey, and not having a proper Pilot on board, she unfortunately struck on a sunken rock a little distance from Normont Point in that island, on Saturday afternoon last, about four o'clock, and in about fifteen minutes she filled. The boats from the other Men of War and the shore were actively employed in saving the people, but though every possible exertion was made, we are concerned to say that about forty lives were unfortunately lost.—Out of these ten were soldiers, two women and three children—all the rest were seamen.

We cannot yet relieve the public anxiety respecting the probable issue of the Negotiation. There has been no arrival from France either yesterday or this morning, and Ministers most properly continue to preserve a most inviolable secrecy. Warlike preparations are, however, actively pursued, that should war be the alternative, we may be ready to enter upon it with vigour and effect. The spirit of the country meanwhile is completely roused, and breathes unanimity and patriotism; as it is obvious to every man in it, that if we are to have War, its renewal will not be attributable to ourselves. Many offers, we understand, have been made to Government, of raising Corps of different descriptions, and we have no doubt but that the great majority of the Nation are prepared to sacrifice both their fortunes and their lives in our defence.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl's.*
Against
Thomas Fisher and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fisher & Davis, Robert S. Hipkins & William A. Hipkins, merchants, trading under the firm of Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state: *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the compl'ts; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and a copy also posted at the front door of the court-house: *And it is further* ordered, that the defendants Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, do not pay, convey away, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher & Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Richmond County Court, May the 5th, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Against
Thomas Fisher and Charles Davis, merchants in trade under the firm of Fisher and Davis, Daniel Atwell and John Smith, merchants in trade under the firm of Atwell and Smith, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery

THE defendants Fisher and Davis, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered, that the said Defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Complainants; and that a Copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and a Copy also posted at the front door of the Court house; and it is further ordered, that the Defendants Atwell and Smith, do not pay, convey away, or secrete the Debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

KNOWSLEY,

THE moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horſe called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowſley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puſh-Forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Humbilton's b g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He alſo won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentſorth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 3 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 22, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he won a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belliſſima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Floro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1. 1803.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the diſtrict of Richmond, March 18, 1803.

Between

Duncan Roſe, ſurviving executor of John Baniſter, deceaſed, Plaintiff,

And

Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, which ſaid Martha is the executrix, &c. of Theodorick Bland, junior, deceaſed, who was the executor of Theodorick Bland, the elder, deceaſed, and Samuel Perkins, Defendants.

THE defendants Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Tucker's Blackstone.

GENTLEMEN, in any part of Virginia, who have ſubſcription papers in their hands, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend them immediately by poſt to the publiſhers in Philadelphia. The work is in great forwardneſs, and will, it is preſumed, be ready to deliver early in the fall; before which time, it will be the intereſt of thoſe who intend to ſubſcribe to leave their names with the publiſhers. Since the Proſpectus was firſt iſſued, Judge Tucker has made a ſelection of the moſt applicable of Mr. Chriſtian's Notes, which will be printed under their proper references.

*** The printers of all the Virginia papers will pleaſe to inſert the above one month, and ſend their accounts to Mr. S. Pleaſants, Richmond, addreſſed to A. Small.

May 10, 1803. 1m.

Richmond Mills

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr ſtones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne ſtones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might ariſe from delay and difference of meaſures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the buſhel, and a ſupply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loſs of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it wiſe therefore be much the intereſt of thoſe who keep horſes, to have all their Corn ground.

As the ſubſcriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpoſe of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the beſt corn only, and none but ſuch as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general ſatisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn depoſited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as poſſible.

January 1ſt, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and diſtant from Aylett's warehouſe three miles; There is on this plantation a ſmall dwelling houſe, with ſome few out houſes; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beſide about 500 young trees. There is alſo on this plantation a valuable mill ſeat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles diſtant from Hanover town, and ſix from Aylett's warehouſe, containing 568 acres, and is one of the beſt foreſt plantations in the county. It is deemed unneceſſary to enter into a more particular deſcription of the lands, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing.

1aw tf

Robert Temple.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the ſubſcriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpoſe of ſecuring to Mr. David Maitland the ſum of money therein mentioned, will be ſold by public auction, to the higheſt bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thouſand one hundred acres, (be the ſame more or leſs) which were purchaſed by the ſaid Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, eſq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 1ftp.

LAND for SALE.

Purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of King & Queen county, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, for ready money, on Friday the 3d day of June next,

The tract of LAND whereon the late Col. Philip Taliaferro reſided, ſituate in the lower end of King and Queen county; or as much of the ſaid land as may be neceſſary to raiſe a ſum of money for the payment of which the ſaid land was mortgaged. 1aw 3

The Commissioners.

May 6, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY ſituated on Shockoe Hill, and on the ſtreet leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Poſſeſſion given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY *for Sale.*

On MONDAY the 30th inſtant, between the hours of X and XI o'clock, if the the weather permits, elſe the next fair day, will be SOLD on the ſpot, to the higheſt bidder,

In FIVE LOTS,

(agreeably to the nett ſurvey lately made by Mr. John Williamſon)

Or in MORE, *according to the wiſh of Purchaſers,*

Eighteen and three quarters of an Acre on Shockoe-Hill, known by the denomination of the

FRENCH GARDEN,

and its dependencies:

Beginning at the line of Wright Southgate, and terminating in a point at the corner of a ſtreet N. Weſt of Doctor Ellis's houſe.

Likewiſe, three pieces of GROUND, ſuppoſed to contain about

TWO ACRES,

adjoining Mr. James Hayes and John Kenedy's line.

The terms of ſale will be, one third in three, one third in ſix, and one third in twelve months. For particulars apply to Meſſrs. Proſſer and Moncure, who will ſhow the platt.

Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, but no title made till final payment.

May 10, 1803.

HUGH J. CRAWFORD,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ſhip Ritton, from London, and now offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, a general aſſortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were ſelected with particular attention by himſelf, and will be found freſh and of a ſuperior quality. Having purchaſed them with money, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them at reduced prices for Caſh, or on a ſhort credit to punctual cuſtomers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. oawtf.

Wm. M'Cay,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

Main-Street, Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has juſt received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are Elegant Repeating Watches, Ladys' Gold ditto. Alſo, an elegant aſſortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, &c. He has likewiſe a few good Clocks for ſale—All of which he offers to diſpoſe of on as reaſonable terms, for caſh, as they can be purchaſed, in any part of the United States.

He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince his reſidence in this city.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the ſhorteſt notice.

May 6, 1803. 3t.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict, March 9, 1803.

BETWEEN

John Seabrooke Plaintiff,

AND

Daniel Broadhead, ſen. Daniel Broadhead, jun. and William Marſhall, Defendants.

THE defendants Daniel Broadhead, and Daniel Broadhead, jun. not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of May term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Diſtrict of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between

Robert Andrews and John Pierce, acting Truſtees of Samuel Beall, deceaſed, Plaintiffs,

and

William Moſeley, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Diſtrict of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between

Overton Coſby, executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Robert Spratt, the ſame Overton Coſby and James Roſs, ſurviving partners of Overton Coſby & Company, and the ſame Overton Coſby and James Roſs, merchants and partners, trading under the Firm of James Roſs & Co, Plaintiffs,

And

Thomas Blane, Robert Kennon, ſurviving partner of Horſburgh and Kennon, William Maitland, Peter Baird, Satchell, Berkeley, & Company, and Samuel Brandram, Thomas Mabb, and George Glenny, aſſignees of the ſaid Thomas Blane and John Hamilton, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Blane, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict, Sept. 22, 1802.

Between

Keziah Redd, Cleavears Duke, Harden Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis, and Amadeak his wife, Plaintiffs,

And

Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great Britain, executor of John Burnley, deceaſed, and Hardin Burnley, of Hanover county, in this commonwealth, adminiſtrator of Zachariah Burnley, deceaſed, who was adminiſtrator with the will annexed of the ſaid John Burnley, Defendants.

THE firſt named defendant, Hardin Burnley, nothaving entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Albemarle county, a Negro man, by the name of NED, about 50 years of age, has ſeveral ſcars on his face, ſays he is the property of Leonard Henley, of Louiſa county. The owner is requeſted to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold as the law directs.

THOMAS WILLS, junr. Jailer.

Albemarle county, April 21, 1803.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 319 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettockton, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3061 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 2 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.